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REPORT

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

CD NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950

DATE DIST. 10 Nov 1950

NO. OF PAGES 4

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Bulgarian

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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

MILK DELIVERIES LOW;
FALL SOWING LAGS

SCORES LOW MILK DELIVERIES -- Sofia, Izgrev, 30 Sep 50

In spite of various measures introduced to speed and increase the deliveries of cow and buffalo milk, deliveries are still appallingly low. As of 1 September, the plan had as a whole been fulfilled by only 28.74 percent, and free deliveries reached 26.76 percent, whereas the yearly plan for sheep's and goat's milk had been fulfilled by 105.26 percent and by 107.8 percent for free deliveries. Most okoliyas have failed to fulfill their quota deliveries, and, in those where the over-all plan has been fulfilled, many individual farmers have failed to deliver their compulsory quotas. The only exception was shown in the Rhodopes area, where, due to the dispersion of villages and the prevailing local custom, butter is mostly being purchased instead of milk.

The reasons for the shortages are partly due to the drought, but also other factors, such as the poor organization of many rayon cooperatives, inadequate cooperation of the okoliya people's soviets and party committees in collecting the milk and the lack of control which permitted the kulaks to hide their milk animals. Even the people responsible for the deliveries have been found guilty of concealing their sheep and cows. For example, in Sveti Nikola village, Burgas Okoliya, farmer Kosta Khutov, who owns 30 milk ewes, did not deliver a single liter of milk; Marin Ivanov Nikolov from Khurlets village, Oryakhovo Okoliya, who owns 27 milk ewes and is registered for 1,027 liters of milk, delivered only 25; a farmer in Stalin Okoliya, with 39 sheep, delivered only one-half a liter daily, and another, with 39 sheep, did not deliver any milk. Many of the responsible supervisors are showing complete laxity in the performance of their duties.

Kosta Nikolov Nachev, chairman of the village soviet in Turnava village, Byala Slatina Okoliya, reported that his village had only 60 milk cows, whereas a check disclosed that there were 480. One of the village group leaders had concealed nine cows, one of which belonged to him and two to the director

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of the local cooperative. In Butan village, Oryakhovo Okoliya, only 20 liters of milk daily were delivered from 380 cows; the chairman of the Farm Workers' Cooperative declared that although they had enough cows, there was nobody to milk them. A village group leader in Glozhene village concealed his two cows together with those belonging to two of the local kulaks.

The chairman of the village soviet in Popitsa village, Byala Slatina Okoliya, refused any cooperation in milk collecting; the party secretary in Bo-tevo village, Pavlikeni Okoliya, had not delivered a single liter of milk as late as 25 August; and the chairman of the village soviet still owes 300 liters. In Nedan village, Pavlikeni Okoliya, the chairman of the village soviet told the chairman of the rayon cooperative: "Whatever you do, we cannot deliver the milk." The truck of the Cherven Bryag Rayon Cooperative Union traveled for 2 days throughout the villages, but could scarcely round up 50-60 liters of milk; the cost of transportation considerably exceeded the price of the milk.

In many areas the responsible organizations claim that the milk could not be delivered because of the drought, but it has been ascertained beyond any doubt that the negligence and unreliability of the proper authorities throughout the okolias are equally responsible for the failures. It is high time to establish strict measure to eliminate these conditions, and to make an accurate registration of cows and buffalo cows. An intensive educational campaign must awaken the people to their responsibilities and put an end to the concealment of animals. Severe sanctions must be imposed on all those guilty of not fulfilling the quotas.

FALL PLOWING BEHIND PLAN -- Sofia, Izgrev, 3 Oct 50

This year's plowing campaign is proceeding under most unfavorable climatic conditions due to the drought. However, such mishaps must not delay the strict fulfillment of the fall plowing and sowing plans. As in 1948, the operations must be carried out in dry weather without waiting for the rainy season. The campaign requires the fullest cooperation of the people's soviets and other mass organizations.

So far, the progress of plowing has been very slow. The reasons for this may be seen in yielding to hardships, disruption of supervisory units, and unrestrained kulak propaganda demanding that the operations be delayed until the start of the rainy season. As a result, the presowing campaign has been seriously handicapped; as of 25 September the plowing had been completed by only 8.5 percent in Yambol Okrug, 8.6 in Kolarovgrad, 8.4 in Ruse, 8.7 in Burgas, 9.2 in Vidin, and 9.6 percent in Vratsa Okrug.

The MTS and farm workers' cooperatives are just as deficient in this regard as the private farmers. The Byala Slatina MTS, which had 14 powerful Soviet tractors as of 25 September, has plowed only 14,000 decares. The Vasil Kolarov cooperative, with its good technical equipment and large number of draft animals, has plowed only 2,860 decares. Similar shortcomings are frequent throughout the country.

All resources must now be mobilized to conclude the presowing plowing campaign before 10 October; the dry sowing operations must start on that date and be completed not later than 30 October. The start of the fall rainy season is expected on 23 October.

To assure the full success of the plowing campaign, all plowing machines must be adequately provided with well sharpened and thinned blades. Furrows must be made as narrow as possible to prevent the formation of lumps; the fields must be carefully cleaned of corn and sunflower stalks, as dry plowing is a very sensitive operation during which the soil easily forms into lumps. The depth of plowing should not exceed 8-10 centimeters.

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The okoliya people's soviets and all political and public organizations are called on to take the necessary measures to carry out the presowing plowing operations on all newly established or expanded farm workers' cooperatives. The latter have been so busy setting up the new land blocks, transferring livestock, etc., that they have not yet started their plowing campaigns. The campaigns must now be started without delay and must include all the necessary animals, regardless of whether the formalities of their transfer to the cooperatives have been concluded or not.

SEED CLEANING AND DISINFECTING LAGS -- Sofia, Izgrev, 3 Oct 50

According to Decree No 2272 of the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, 70 percent of seed cleaning and disinfecting operations in mountain areas and 50 percent in field areas was to be concluded by 15 September. However, only 46 percent of the seed had been cleaned on that date and only 33.7 disinfected throughout the country, whereas as of 25 September, 55.8 percent had been cleaned and 43.5 disinfected.

These figures show that in many areas the seed is taken from the processing centers before the completion of disinfecting operations under the excuse that disinfecting will be provided at home. However, it has been ascertained that disinfecting at home is not being properly executed, if at all. In the future, farmers must not fail to bring their grain to the centers on the indicated dates and make sure that the cleaning and disinfecting is properly completed before sowing time. Educational campaigns must be conducted by party organizations and the Dimitrov Youth Association. The dangerous tardiness and laxity in seed cleaning and disinfecting operations must be overcome with the greatest determination.

INTRODUCE HOURLY CHARTS FOR TRACTOR WORK -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 2 Oct 50

The introduction of hourly charts for tractor work in the USSR has entailed a far more intensive utilization of every work hour, and every minute during the operations has been effectively used. Following the Soviet example, hour charts were introduced this fall at some Bulgarian MTS in Gorna Oryakhovitsa and Yambol. Operators working under the new system plowed 37.5 decares per hour on the first day and 38.4 decares on the second day, whereas the norm provided for only 30 decares. Simultaneously, 3.5 kilograms (or 3.6 percent) of fuel were saved the first day and 7 kilograms (or 7 percent) the second day.

Fuel is still one of the major problems for MTS, and the savings represent a great contribution to their work. Some operators have been highly successful in this regard. One of them, in Turnovo Okoliya, completed 3,200 decares of shallow plowing in one week and saved 1,500 kilograms of fuel. A mass campaign should be conducted to provide further substantial fuel savings throughout the country.

OPEN SCHOOLS FOR AGRICULTURAL BRIGADES -- Sofia, Izgrev, 30 Sep 50

The Ministry of Agriculture this year is opening 19 schools for brigade members of farm workers' cooperatives. The schools feature one-year courses in field work, livestock breeding, tobacco culture, semitropical plant culture, truck farming, and sericulture. Male applicants must be between 18 and 35 years old, and girls between 17 and 35. All applicants must have one year of work experience on farm workers' cooperatives. In areas where the cooperatives are still being organized, experience on private farms will also be accepted for the present.

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SOVIET EXPERTS PRAISE BULGARIAN LIVESTOCK -- Sofia, Izgrev, 30 Sep 50

A group of Soviet agricultural experts touring Bulgaria visited the Georgi Dimitrov state livestock farm on 28 September. The delegates paid high tribute to breeding achievements on the farm. Evgeniy Bugrimov, chief of the breeding section at the Ministry of State Farms USSR, remarked that close attention should be given to the improvement of local livestock breeds, especially horses, cattle, pigs, and others. The Nonius horses, due to their build, are adaptable for every type of use. The Georgi Dimitrov stud now includes this type of horses, due to the improvement of the local horse stock. Bugrimov further remarked that a model establishment such as the Georgi Dimitrov farm should not permit the suckling of calves, which considerably reduces the milk capacity of cows.

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